THE TENNESSEE FARMER.

BY THOMAS EMMERSON, AT $1 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE—OR $1 50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

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PROSPECTUS
OF THE
TENNESSEE FARMER,

Published at Jonesborough, East Tennessee,

BY THOMAS EMMERSON.

THE great and primary object of this paper is the improvement of Agriculture, by the wide and general diffusion of Agricultural Knowledge. Few objects, it is believed, will be considered of greater importance than this, by all who take an extended view of the causes on which national greatness and prosperity, or individual dignity and happiness do, and forever must, essentially depend. Without an intelligent, virtuous, and independent yeomanry, it is idle to expect the long continuance of Free Government—Without Free Government, it is equally idle to look for intelligence, independence, dignity, elevation of character, or happiness in the mass of the People. That mass, under any and every form of Despotism, must forever remain, what, under such Governments, they have heretofore been, a wretched, miserable, and degraded set of beings, elevated but little in point of dignity and worth of character, above the inferior animals—A race of slaves, born to ignorance, poverty, and wretchedness, and destined through life to toil and sweat for the maintenance of the luxury and splendor of their masters.

It is believed, that without the adoption and general practice of an intelligent and improved system of Agriculture, the continued existence of an intelligent, virtuous and independent yeomanry is impossible—Without such a system, the labor of the husbandman can never obtain its just reward, and, what is far worse, the earth cannot retain even its natural and original fertility—it will rapidly decline into comparative barrenness. This barrenness will, and necessarily must, produce poverty. Extreme poverty, leaves neither time or the means for acquiring intelligence—it begets a debasing dependence, a servile spirit, and the loss of all self-respect, admirably qualifying its wretched victims to become the abject slaves of whoever will afford to them the means of appeasing hunger, and of shielding their bodies against the rigors and inclemencies of the seasons—it moreover holds out temptations to crime, which are but too often found to be irresistible. Ignorance, vice and slavery may therefore be justly regarded as the legitimate offspring of that erroneous and injudicious system of Agriculture, whose constant tendency is, to exhaust and impoverish the soil, and to render it incapable of rewarding the toil of its cultivators. Precisely the reverse of these, is the fruit of that intelligent and improved system of Agriculture, which, instead of diminishing, increases the fertility of the soil, and enables the industrious and intelligent husbandman to reap from it an abundant reward for his labor, furnishing him, not only with ample means of subsistence for his family, but with those required for the education of his children, the annual improvement of his pecuniary circumstances, and for the cultivation of his own intellectual powers—at the same time inspiring him with a noble spirit of independence, and a feeling of self-respect, which will alike secure him against unmanly servility, and base, ignominious crime—in a word, which qualifies him to appreciate the blessings of Liberty, and disposes him to discharge the high duties which devolve on him as the citizen of a Free State, in such a manner as shall be calculated to perpetuate that Liberty, which he will never either surrender to the bold and daring invader, or suffer himself to be swindled out of by the artifices of the subtle and insidious demagogue.

To aid in promoting the general and successful adoption of a system, whose tendency is thus benign and salutary, and from whose results, consequences so inestimably valuable may reasonably be expected, would afford to the Editor the most heartfelt pleasure—and, so far as the public patronage may enable him, he pledges himself to use every exertion in his power for its accomplishment. It is proper, however, to state, that the expense of the undertaking is so considerable, and the price of the work so low, that without an extensive patronage, it can neither be long sustained, or, during its existence conducted with that ability which is so much to be desired. For obtaining this patronage, he relies on the active aid of all those, whether Agriculturists or others, who concur with him in opinion, as to the great benefits, both national and individual, to be reasonably expected from the wide and general diffusion of Agricultural Knowledge.

For the benefit of the Farmer's children, and in the hope that it may assist in elevating the moral character of the rising generation, a small portion of the paper will be devoted to the inculcation of those moral principles, without the prevalence of which, neither national greatness, or individual prosperity and happiness, can either be obtained or preserved.

The First Volume will be completed in November next—before which time, the Editor is solicitous of ascertaining whether he may rely on a patronage, sufficiently extensive, to enable him so to improve the Second Volume as to give to it the additional value, which the hitherto limited patronage of the work has disabled him from imparting to the first, in consequence of the impossibility of devoting to it that requisite portion of his time, which, necessarily, was consumed in the pur-

formance of other duties, from which the aid of an assistant would have relieved him.

TERMS.

THE TENNESSEE FARMER is published once a month, in octavo form, on a Super-royal sheet, with good type, at One Dollar in advance, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents at the end of the year.

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No subscription will be discontinued, but at the option of the Editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ALL letters and communications must be addressed to THOMAS EMMERSON, Jonesborough, E. Tennessee, and unless transmitting money, or the names of subscribers, must have the postage paid.

From the Norfolk Hearld.

ESSAY ON AGRICULTURE.

Science and Art, which are designed by nature as twin sisters, for the mutual benefit and support of each other, have been from time immemorial alienated and estranged by the artifices of designing man; but, I thank heaven, they are becoming happily reconciled. Science tired of spinning hypothetical cobwebs in secret, has at length found out that she is indebted to her long despised sister, not only for the comforts of life, but even for the instruments with which she makes her discoveries; and Art, finding herself no longer insulted, instead of groping in darkness as heretofore, is now making rapid advances, in the prosecution of her labors, as she pursues them by the light of Science. Every branch of the useful arts is now assuming an improved character, as it begins to be conducted upon scientific principles; but in no branch whatever is the knowledge of these principles of more importance than in Agriculture.

The Art of Husbandry is unquestionably the most ancient of all. Scripture informs us, that Adam was sent from the garden of Eden to labour or cultivate the ground. From the earliest accounts of the nations of the East, Agriculture was carried on by them to considerable perfection.

As soon as the descendants of Abraham were settled in Palestine, they became husbandmen, from the highest to the lowest; high birth and rank made in this no distinction; for Agriculture was considered the most honorable of all employments. Of this the history of Gideon, of Saul, of David, furnishes illustrious examples.—The Chaldeans, who inhabited the country where Agriculture had its birth, carried that art to a high pitch of improvement. The Egyptians, from the fertility of their soil, enriched by the overflowings of the Nile, raised vast quantities of grapes, for the use of other nations, as well as for their own wants. In the purest days of the Roman Republic, to be called an industrious husbandman, was the highest encomium that could be bestowed on an illustrious character—as witness Cincinnatus, who was taken from the plough to command the Roman legions. Honorable mention could be made of Cato, of Phocion and others. It was the practice among the ancient Persians, for their Kings once in every month, to lay aside their grandeur, and eat with husbandmen; the precepts of their religion included the practice of their agriculture; it was even a maxim in their sacred books, that he who sowed their earth with diligence and care, acquired a greater degree of religious merit, than by the repetition of ten thousand prayers. The ceremonious respect bestowed on Agriculture, in China, is well known: there the husbandman enjoys many great privileges, while the tradesman and mechanic are held in comparatively little esteem. In the beginning of the Spring of every year, the Emperor in person, attended by the chief men of the State, repairs to a field prepared for the purpose, and there with his own hands holds the plough, and turns up several furrows, the Princes and Nobles do the same after him, according to their rank; then the Emperor sows the seeds of wheat, rice, millett, and beans, and covers them over with the soil. Even in England, to this day, they have ploughing matches, and the honor of bearing off the trifling prize of a silver cup is boasted of from father to son.

The prejudices of farmers against all innovations upon their established habits, are as old as Agriculture itself. In the dark ages of superstition, a man who by any improved method, continued to grow larger crops than his fellows, was supposed to use supernatural means, and if he escaped prosecution as a wizard, was at least shrewdly suspected of dealing with a power, whom his pious neighbors carefully avoided.—Why should the light of Science be hidden from the husbandman, and applied to the more learned professions, when Agriculture requires its aid, and has more imperative claims upon the sublime mystery, than all the professions besides? Farmers have to make more use of the powers and laws of nature, than other professions: they have to use the elements for tools; they are, indeed, practical chemists, for they have to make use of the various substances which nature has given them; they have to combine, separate, modify and change both simples and compounds; their farm is at one and the same time a laboratory and a workshop, and in proportion as they operate in such a way, as to afford the several elements, of which the substances are composed, and upon which they are operating to disunite and to combine, will be their success; they depend upon the vegetable world for a subsistence;

their labor is upon and among the plants on the earth; they have to change the state of it and adapt it to the seasons and the crops; they have to "discern the face of the sky," and watch the changes of the weather, and regulate their movements accordingly; they must use tools or implements of labor; they must take advantage of the principles of mechanics to practical life; and in this country they have to contribute largely to the support and formation of the government, for upon them depends the election of rulers and lawmakers; they have to administer to the sickness of animals under their charge, heal wounds and restore health. Indeed so wide is the field of his labors, so numerous the subjects with which he is connected, so various the operations which he has to perform, we verily think the farmer ought to be the most learned man upon earth, for his whole business of life, is a series of illustrations of the principles of Science, and his whole establishment is a scientific laboratory.

You will not object to giving learning to the man who labors for our spiritual good—to the lawyer who settles our temporal disputes, or to the physician who heals our maladies; then why in the name of common sense is it not equally necessary for the farmer? I would not dispute with either of these professions for the monopoly of the dead languages, but for the ever-living Sciences, for mathematics, mechanics, chemistry, botany, zoology, and their subordinate branches. I contend, that where a clergyman, or lawyer, has one professional occasion for their use, a farmer has fifty. By botany and chemistry, he learns the phisiology of his plants, the nourishment and treatment they require, and by analysing the soil, he discerns what is necessary to maintain and increase its fertility. Zoology and natural history teach him the characters and constitution of his animals, and mechanics the structure and use of his instruments. There is no doubt but those who have no faith in book farming will smile at the idea of a college learned farmer; but how many things have been smiled at as ridiculous at one period, and at a subsequent time hailed and applauded as wonderful improvement? The clergyman, lawyer, and doctor, by common consent are made learned professions; but poor Agriculture, whose hand sows the seed, and whose arm gathers the harvest and the vintage, on which all our earthly comforts, and indeed our very existence depend, she can't be allowed to teach her sons the most valuable of all arts! No matter; we are nothing but "clod-hoppers:" if we have learnt our letters, and can read our bibles, what more can we want to know.

Let the disciples of the old school ridicule "book farming" and laugh at the idea of our sons being sent to college to learn to hoe corn; but, as I have intimated, the spirit of improvement is abroad. If we are charmed upon viewing a garden upon a small scale, the work, perhaps, of a single but skilful individual, how infinitely more charming must be the views of three or four hundred acres planned and laid out with the accumulated skill of ages, and viewed by the broad light which Science has thrown upon the subject with all the beauties of the vegetable world, and all the useful of the animal—could any earthly prospect be more delightful.

Although other avocations may offer the greatest prizes in the "lottery of life," yet if we compare the advantages of rural industry with those of any other of the common occupations to which men devote themselves, we shall find that he who is engaged in Agriculture, has no reason to be dissatisfied with the lot which fortune has assigned him. Its superiority in point of salubrity over any sedentary employment is too apparent to require illustration—and it affords more of those common enjoyments, which constitute much of the elements of happiness, than any other state of equal mediocrity. The farm-yard, the orchard, and the dairy, supply almost without expense, abundant means for those qualifications usually termed the comforts of life, besides many luxuries beyond the reach of people of humble fortune. Few persons are indeed insensible to the difference of mere animal existence as enjoyed by the farmer who passes his days in the healthful labours of the field, and that of the mechanic or the shopkeeper who wears away his life at the bench or the counter. But it is not in these alone that the advantages consist; of all the feelings which we cherish, none is dearer than the consciousness of independence, and this no man who earns his bread by the favor of the public, can be said to enjoy to an equal degree with the farmer. Traders as well as those termed professional men are rivals, jealous of each other's success, and let this be what it may, they still owe a deference to the world which is often galling to their spirits; but the farmer fears no competition; individually, he has nothing to apprehend from the success of his neighbor; he solicits no preference and he owes no thanks for the purchase of his produce. His business, though subject to more casualties than almost any other, is yet so divided among many risks, that he is rarely exposed to the hazard of total failure; the same weather which often injures one crop, improves another and the very difficulties of a critical season, opens a field of exertion, by which he is often gainer. Possessing on his farm all the means of life, he is under no corroding anxiety regarding his daily subsistence. He is removed from those collusions of interest, and struggles for precedence, which rouse the worst passions of the heart; and his constant observations of the beneficent dispensatory of nature, for the care of all

her creatures, can hardly fail to impress him with a deep sense of that religion of the heart which consists in the conviction of, and reliance upon, the care of an all ruling and all bountiful Providence. And to borrow the sentiment of a distinguished French nobleman—"I could wish to inspire all the world with a taste for Agriculture: it seems to me impossible how a bad man should possess it; there is no virtue I do not attribute to him, who loves to talk of farming and to conduct it. Absorbed in this passion, which is the only one that increases with age, he daily overcomes those which derange the calmness of the soul, or the order of society, when he passed the limits of the city, (the seat of moral and physical corruption) to go and work on his lands, or to enjoy them, his heart rejoices at the sight of nature and experiences the same sensations on his lungs, on receiving the pure air that refreshes him."

Nothing tends more to enlarge the mind, and extend the sphere of our rational pleasures, than the contemplation of the economy of nature; and to those whom fortune has placed above considerations of pecuniary advantages, but who set a due value on intellectual enjoyments, the study of Agriculture offers an inexhaustible fund of amusement, as well as instruction. The same objects, seen in a variety of aspects, present an infinite variety of feature; and the most slender stock of appropriate knowledge, if aided by habits of observation and research, may be eminently useful in ascertaining facts hitherto unknown or unrecorded, and in thus illustrating agriculture, which, however sedulously it has been explored, still opens a wide field for inquiry, while even if not fortunate in the attainment of any material benefit, the mere occupation of the mind in tracing the origin and progress of any novel improvement, will be found productive of the purest gratification. As the soil, however rich, says Seneca, cannot be productive without culture, so the mind without cultivation, cannot produce good fruit.

AGRICOLA.

From the Farmers' Register.

On the importance of Farmers giving personal attention and labor to their Farms.

I have been a subscriber to your agricultural work from its commencement, and yet never attempted to aid you in your labors, notwithstanding the gentle rebuke you gave me, and the invitation to contribute my mite to the information which is due from every man of experience, who is engaged in the cultivation of the earth. The truth is that I entered the field of agriculture nearly 45 years ago, with small means, and necessity drove me to hard labor, with the very few slaves I possessed, and left me no time to keep a journal of my little operations; and my family increased faster than my profits, so that when the scale of my operations extended, so as to take me away from manual labor, I found even less time to commit to paper the results of such experiments as grew out of my pursuits; and I have no recourse now to any thing but a defective memory to enable me to present any thing useful to the present generation. Indeed, Mr. Editor, the course of business is very much changed since I began my operations. At that day, there was a great deal of land to open, and it was not thought disgraceful to take hold of an axe and set a good example to the negroes—and that gave a habit of labor which led on the young to follow it up through the year at any sort of work that came in the way. I pursued this course myself for seven years, till the investments of my profits put it out of my power to do any thing more than lay out the plan of operation, and see that others did their duty in the execution. And here let me remark upon another very important change that has been brought about: That very useful class of men called overseers, in a slave holding country were employed upon a share of the crop; and it was upon the following principle:—A young man expected to make his living in this way, and had neither land nor labor except that of his own body and mind.—The man who had land and negroes from which he wished to derive profit, entered into a sort of partnership with the young man, that he would furnish the land and a certain number of laborers—we will suppose seven. It was understood that the young man was to work regularly with these negroes, and at the end of the year was to have the profits of his own labor, which was the eighth part, leaving the profit of the labor of the negroes to the master. Thus the young man received his full share for his labor, and paid nothing for the land he cultivated; besides which he had his house, provision and fuel for himself, and his wife and children, if he had any: while he was earning a reputation, (if he was good for any thing,) which, in the end, would be a fortune to him. And let me tell you, sir, that this training gave him a knowledge of what could be done; it gave him strength of body and of mind, and habits of industry, which would generally stick

by him through life. When after beginning with a small number of hands—three, four, five or more, he became qualified to manage too many to justify his laboring in person, his profits increased to a share and a half, two shares, or even more, till at length he was enabled to establish himself; and in process of time, perhaps employed young men to begin as he had done; and his experience qualified him to be a judge of others.

I reckon, sir, you begin to think you had better have let me off, than have your Register filled with what I have no doubt will appear to many of your readers useless stuff. But when I tell you I ascribe the little success I have had in providing the means of raising a large family, to the seven years of hard labor I endured, I trust I shall be excused for endeavoring, in this way, to encourage the young men of the present day to conform, in some degree, at least, to the plan of life here laid down.

I come now to the change adverted to in the former part of this letter.—After I had added to my business, by the purchase of another farm, and had had several valuable agents, being in want of an overseer, a young man was recommended to me. While in conversation with him, I asked if he ever worked with his people? He said —Oh no! he considered it disgraceful to work with negroes. I told him I had done it seven years, and never thought I had been disgraced by it. I told him I never bound an overseer in writing to work, because if he required that I did not expect much from him; but I wanted to know his habits. You must know, that by this time our country was becoming more of a farming country than it had been, in consequence of the increase of arable surface, by clearing, as well as the exhaustion of some of the fields, which caused the owners of the soil to turn their attention more to improvement, which conflicted with the immediate interest of the overseer, by its prospective character. This brought about the habit of giving standing wages—broke up the copartnership, and took away the interest of the overseer, in the fruits of his year's work. You know, sir, without my telling you, that the way to insure a man's fidelity to his trust, is to make it his interest to be faithful. Do not understand me as joining in the general denunciation of overseers as the most faithless men in the world. Far from it. I have been fortunate in finding among them, as much, or more fidelity than in other classes of society. But they are men, and consequently are liable to the frailties of men; and when we employ one that cannot overcome selfish motives and attend to the interest of his employer, the mischief is incalculable, particularly as the time approaches when he is to leave the business he is engaged in, and receive the same wages as if he had done his duty.

The intention of the foregoing remarks, is to show the great importance--indeed, the absolute necessity of more personal attention from the owners of the land, and labor. And this necessity is rendered more imperious by the great and sudden rise in the price of labor. We have interposed between the soil cultivated, and the labor employed in its cultivation, an agent who has no interest in either, except that which arises from his character and standing in his occupation. And although this, in many instances, operates as a powerful stimulus, and when accompanied with sound moral principle, is sufficient for the accomplishment of our objects, both as to immediate profit and improvement of soil, which is ultimate. Yet, in very many cases, these are wanting; and great loss, perhaps in the end ruin, is the inevitable consequence.—Why, then, cannot those, who have but one farm, and who are young, "take hold," and be farmers indeed? Among their laborers, they may find, here and there, some who are faithful, and have sufficient intelligence to follow the directions of the master; and when they possess these qualifications, will do so with an eye singly to the wishes and interest of the master. Besides the principal, he can have subordinate agents, particularly at the head of his ploughmen. The master can, by this mode, give more encouragement to his slaves. He can understand their characters—can reward and punish with more judgment. In a word, he can feel more responsibility, and suffer less pain under that responsibility, than when he must depend upon another. For if any thing disagreeable occurs between the overseer and the slave, he cannot positively know the merits of the question: and if he leans too much to the tale of the slave, he overthrows the authority of the overseer. On the contray, if he turns a deaf ear to

the complaints of the slave, he incurs the risk of unnecessary severity. Let me not be understood to convey the idea, that this class of men can be dispensed with; they must always be in demand. There are too many cases in which they cannot be dispensed with; and in a slave holding country, there is no more useful and necessary class of men. Yet, many salutary consequences will flow from the immediate agency of the owner of the soil. He will set an example of more vigilance in these intermediate agents. He will put out of employment, those who do not, like him, consult the ultimate interest of the farm, as well as the immediate profits thereof, in which he is more intimately concerned.—He will reason upon causes and effects, upon his own operations and experiments, which is not to be looked for from those who are tied down to the experience of those who have gone before them. Consequently, more reliance is to be placed upon the results of his own observation, accompanied by the reasoning of his own mind, than upon facts detailed by others, who may for the want of this reasoning, lead him into erroneous conclusions from their facts. He will often find occasions during the year, when he can devote more attention to the interests of the farm, than can be expected from one whose immediate interest does not prompt him to watch these little intervals of time, of what might be called leisure; though in truth, this leisure might be employed in consulting the benefit of the crop. In short, Mr. Editor, there is nothing, but the ownership of the soil, which can inspire that lively concern in its improvement, which will enable the manager of it to take advantage of all circumstances and occasions to consult its future productiveness, when by doing so there is some little conflict with immediate profit, though not sufficient to induce the judicious farmer to neglect it. And this reasoning would apply as well to the present owner, as the man who is placed between the immediate and ultimate profit of the land and labor, if their situations were reversed.

The communication above was written more than twelve months ago. I declined to send it, because there is too much of egotism in it. Having come across it today, in turning over my papers, and shown it to a friend who is with me, he has prevailed upon me to send it to you. If you think it worthy of a place in your valuable collection, publish it. I must be allowed, however to depart from that, which, in most cases, seems to be adopted by your correspondents, of signing my own proper name to it. If you decline to insert it in your journal, be assured you will give no offence to one who is less of a farmer than

A PLANTER.

From the Genesee Farmer.

CULTURE OF THE CHINESE MULBERRY.

BY T. S. P.

The great importance which this branch of industry has now assumed, renders it proper that the best mode of cultivating the Morus multicaulis should be fully discussed. My experience is not very extensive in the propagation and rearing of it, and feeling apprehensive that some remarks which have recently been published in the Genesee Farmer are not sufficiently guarded, and that they may therefore lead to disastrous results if adopted by the inexperienced, I will venture to submit a few comments upon them.

Of a series of interesting communications from W. W. B. it is stated in the third number, on the authority of Joseph Davenport, that the cultivation of the Chinese Mulberry should, during the first and second seasons, be restricted to cutting off the weeds above the ground, and stirring the surface but little, in order that the soil may become hard. The object in view is to prevent the too luxuriant growth of the shoots, and give to the wood the necessary degree of compactness to withstand the winter.

The Chinese Mulberry requires generous treatment as much as any plant I am acquainted with. If it does not receive it, the growth will be stunted, and the root and stem be equally dwarfish. It is very true that the hardness of the wood may be increased by the mode of culture recommended above; but the development of the plant will be so gradual as to furnish very limited means of increasing it; and more than that, the abundant supply of food for the silk worm, (the end and aim of the culture,) will be delayed perhaps for several years. It would in my opinion, be better to treat the plant as an herbaceous perennial until it had acquired greater strength, for under this course a plenty of wood might be secured; which in these times is in continual demand; and it would also yield a considerable quantity of food for the worm during the second and third year from the cutting.

The selection of a proper site for the Mulberry is an object of great importance. If it be planted on a high situation, and in a dry and mo-

derately fertile soil, it may be subjected to the most careful and continued culture, without endangering the life of the plant upon the accession of frost. All writers agree that a low and moist situation is unsuitable for supplying food of a proper quality for the worm; and it is doubtless a less favorable locality for promoting the welfare of the tree. Gross nourishment will produce a gross individual. But in regard to the plan advocated by Joseph Davenport, although with his experience and observation he may successfully pursue it by following or varying it according to circumstances, yet the adoption of it by cultivators at large might not be attended with the same happy effects. An eligible site should, I think, be greatly preferred to attempting to control the growth by an imperfect and precarious supply of sustenance. To guard against danger from frost during the first and even second winter, it would be an easy matter to take off the branches at the surface of the ground, and by means of a plough turn a ridge over the row. Such a protection would no doubt be effectual, especially in a northern climate, where there is not the same vicissisitudes as in southern regions. It is the changeableness of the latter which is more to be dreaded than the continued cold of New England or New York.

If the soil for a Mulberry plantation be at first rather thin and meagre, there will still be no necessity for manuring it. My attention has recently been called to a piece of ground, used as a nursery for rearing the Chinese Mulberry during the last four years. When first appropriated to this purpose, it was exceedingly poor, but the fall and decay of such a mass of foliage has alone wrought an entire change in its quality and appearance; and it looks now as if it had been freely manured each successive season. And although in regular plantations, the leaves will be stripped for the worm, yet a large number must remain at the close of the summer, under the most rigorous system of exaction, to return something to the earth, and consequently to improve it.

As however some doubts seem yet to exist whether the Morus multicaulis will be able effectually to resist the winters of the northern states, and as it has been suggested, and indeed rendered probable by the remarks of W. W. B., that plants raised from the seed will be more hardy than the parent, it may be desiable to encourage the propagation in that mode. Heretofore the wood has been in greater request than the berries; but I am informed by a friend that he had trees to bear very abundantly last year; and I observed one, late in autumn, that had been stimulated by the mildness of the weather to expand its fruit buds, which were almost as numerous as those of the peach. The fruit is represented to be black and remarkably sweet. I have spoken for a small quantity of seed to be saved next summer, which I intend to offer to W. W. B., as a slight testimonial of respect for the laudable zeal he has displayed in favor of the silk culture. T. S. P.

Beaverdam, Va., 3 mo. 28, 1836.

From the Genesee Farmer.

STINGLESS BEES.

We have seen in some late journal, an extract from Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, in which, speaking of the bee of New Holland, he says:—"The native bee is without a sting, and not much larger than a common house fly; it produces abundance of honey and wax, but has not yet been subjected to cultivation; and from its small size, and building on high trees, probably never will be so."

A late traveller in Mexico has given an interesting account of the native Mexican bee, which like the New Holland one is stingless, but has been completely domesticated, and forms an important addition to the means of subsistence and comfort of the inhabitants, Indians as well as Spaniards. The Mexican, in appearance, much resembles the wild bee, termed the upholsterer or leaf cutter bee, the one that commits such ravages on the leaves of the rose bush while making preparation for depositing its eggs in the summer, except that it is rather smaller. The natives in the interior manufacture their hives from clay, in the shape of large earthen jars, and nothing is more common than to see a number of these hives placed on a shelf under the projecting eaves, and over the door of the Indian cottages, where they are half buried under climbing and fragrant blossoming vines, the bees perfectly harmless, and their rich stores ever ready at command. Whether the Mexican bee could be brought to endure our northern winters may be doubted, but that it would prosper in our southern states cannot reasonably be questioned, and we have often regretted that no attempt has been made to naturalize it in that section of the United States. Once introduced, it would rapidly spread; and like other animals and plants, the natives of a warmer climate may gradually become capable of enduring ours, and thus eventually supersede the useful, industrious, but sometimes dangerous domestic bee of northern latitudes. G.

BARLEY.

A subscriber informs us that from a suggestion made in this paper, he was induced to wash his barley in lime water, and roll it in plaster before sowing. His expectations were realized, the crop being larger than usual, and more free from smut than any he had ever before seen.

Genesee Farmer.

From the Farmers' Register.

CULTIVATION OF CORN; MANURING, AND WESTERN EMIGRATION.

Fairfield, S. C.
12th March, 1836.

Having seen in your Register a great many communications on the different modes of cultivating Indian corn, I shall endeavor, by showing my method, and the success with which it was attended, together with some experiments I made, to add something to the very great fund of agricultural knowledge, already disseminated through a vast portion of our country, by your valuable paper.

I commenced planting my corn, last year, on the 17th of March. I planted in drills four feet apart, and two feet between each stalk in the drill. I consequently had as many stalks as if I had planted in hills four feet each way, with two stalks to the hill, which is the common method in this neighborhood. My land was well broken up, and in fine order, when the corn was planted. When it was about four inches high I ran the shovel plough as near it as I could, without doing much injury to the roots. The plough covered up the young grass around and between the stalks, and left the ground, for ten or twelve inches on each side of the corn, in a fine loose state. In about a week afterwards, I had the corn hoed and some earth put to it—a little more than was taken from it by the hoeing.—When the corn was about a foot high, I had it thinned to one stalk. The mould board of the turning plough was then run to the corn, but as shallow as possible, to prevent it from cutting the roots. The middles were broken up with the shovel plough, which left the ground level except a small ridge made by the turning plough. I ploughed it again the 1st of June, which I could certainly have dispensed with, had not the ground been grassy, and I wished to get rid of the grass—and I believe the ploughing I then gave it did more injury than good. The hoes followed the ploughs, and chopped down all the grass and weeds that were between the stalks. The field produced an average of thirty-five bushels to the acre, while some fields adjoining mine, and planted in hills produced only twenty, giving in favor of drilled corn, fifteen bushels per acre, and very little or no difference in the quality of the field.—But there is one fact which I do not recollect of having seen in your Register, though I may have overlooked it, namely; that land which will produce one large stalk at two feet distance in the drill, may not be able to support two stalks standing together at four feet distance, which fact I have ascertained by experiment. I planted, last year, one acre of ground in corn, half of it in drills two feet by four, and the other half in hills four feet each way; the stalks in the part that was drilled were large, and produced, generally, 2 good ears, while that which was planted in hills seldom produced more than one; and that one, generally, small. And the reason why checked corn does not produce as much as drilled, (and on my plantation it does not,) is owing both to the greater quantity of nourishment necessary to support two stalks standing together, which nourishment poor land is not able to supply, and likewise, to cutting the roots, which, beyond doubt in my mind, is an injury.

Our land is poor; but if a man speaks of manuring his land here, he is immediately pronounced to be "non compos mentis." In fact, the improvement of our land by manuring, is a very serious undertaking, as our only dependence is stable manure and compost; and as cotton is the principal production of this section of country, the time necessarily devoted to raising the crop and gathering it in consumes so much of the year, that little time is left for any thing else. But, on the other hand, one acre of land that is manured will produce nearly, or quite as much, as two that are not. This is another fact I have ascertained by experiment.

"Westward, ho!" is here the rage; and we see daily, lands that, by proper management and manure, might be made to produce one hundred bushels of corn, or one thousand weight of cotton to the acre, worked to death, if I may use the expression, and then deserted, for the swamps of the Mississippi, or the prairies of Texas. The manner in which land is cultivated in this part of the country is a wanton destruction of the means of happiness which Divine Providence has placed at our disposal, and calls loudly for a remedy which can only be obtained from agricultural societies and agricultural papers.

JAMES C. WHYTE.

From the Genesee Farmer.

ORCHARD GRASS.

Next to the clovers, red and white, herds grass and timothy, the grass that appears best to repay cultivation in the northern states, is the orchard grass of the north, or cocksfoot grass, as it is sometimes called in the middle states. Its valuable qualities consist in its early growth, the rapidity with which it springs up when fed or cut down, the quantity it produces on light soils, and the covering it affords soils which are apt to suffer, after mowing from exposure to the sun. When allowed to become old and dry, it does not appear to make as good hay; or be as palatable to horses or other stock, as the first mentioned grasses; indeed, to derive the full benefit of orchard grass, frequent mowing, or constant cropping, is requisite. For a second mowing, or crop of rowan, the orchard grass is unequalled.

Orchard grass is excellent for sowing with clover on all soils, but especially on dry ones, as when mown with the other it springs up so rapidly as to preserve the clover roots from drying up as they frequently do, and thus prevents the retardation in growth, or death of the plants, that so often ensues. Judge Perers of Pennsylvania, one of the first agriculturists in this country, says, that on uplands it is preferable to timothy and that when sown with clover, it endures in uninterrupted vigor and usefulness, when the latter in dry seasons is burned or shriveled." W. H. Johnson, of the same state, and a practical farmer, says—"*As a pasture grass it is without a rival.* Unlike timothy, or herd or clover when cut, its growth is one continued effort of vegetation. The new shoot springs immediately out of the blade, and with such a rapidity that I have known in a rich soil, during eleven or twelve days, an average growth of more than an inch per day. Of all the grasses with which I am acquainted, it is the first to grow in the spring, and continues to flourish the last in the fall. It is soft, sweet and nutritious, and when growing with other grasses, it is observed that stock most generally give it a decided preference."

We have for a number of years been in the habit of cultivating this grass, and can cheerfully add our testimony to the above statement of its good qualities, and would further add, that, as its name imports, it is superior to any other grass for orchards, groves, or fields containing great numbers of shade trees, as under such it flourishes nearly as well as in the open air. The only serious objections we have ever known made to its use were, that by being sown with or without clover, it would form an obstacle to the usual rotation of crops adopted in our wheat growing sections, and that when sown on our lands it too frequently grew in tufts, rather than in a thick close sward. That it can ever be profitably introduced on lands on which it is intended to raise a crop of wheat as often as once in three years we do no not imagine; in such cases clover and nothing but clover should be used, as on this the fertilizing powers of manure and plaster can be most profitably exerted. But there is on almost every farm fields that cannot and ought not to be subjected to the rotation system, and here the orchard grass may be invaluable. On farms, too, intended for grazing, the orchard grass will prove a most important auxiliary, and one which we think will be more valued and appreciated the more it is used and cultivated. The rapidity with which it throws out new leaves after cutting is almost incredible, and should be witnessed by all who would understand the vegetative powers of plants. As to its growing in tufts; this is true, as it is generally sown, but the difficulty we think lies in not having a sufficient quantity of seed put on an acre. If put on thick enough, it grows no more in tufts than the other grasses, and spreads in the same manner. When thinly sown with timothy or clover, it grows so much more rapidly after cutting than the others, that a field necessarily assumes a tufted appearance, but this produces no injury whatever, and is indeed beneficial to the grasses with which it is associated.

Orchard grass seed should be cut rather early, and carefully dried, as otherwise it is apt to fall out and be lost. Where it is intended to be mown, the seed when ripe may be cut clean with a cradle, and thus secured, and the bottom then cut with a scythe, as usually performed. The seed is quite light, not often weighing more than 14 or 15 pounds to the bushel; and should be sown in still weather, that the action of the winds in unequally scattering it may be prevented. It has been ascertained that for seed lots, two bushels should be sown to the acre; and for the scythe or for pasture, the mixture should be one bushel of orchard grass and one quart of timothy seed, sown either in the spring or fall, & over which should be scattered four quarts of clover seed in the month of March. C.

SILK.—The demand for raw silk, we learn from the Silk Culturist is so great that the products of foreign filatures are selling at $6 50 cts. per pound. The advance in Europe is said to be unprecedented. Within a short time the price at Milan has advanced from 24 to 30 per cent.; the finer qualities to 40 per cent., and more advance is expected; as the manufacturers of Lyons, Zurich and Germany cannot procure stock in sufficient quantities to execute the orders they have already received from New York.

Sewing silk commands $10 a pound, and is only to be had in small quantities at that.

Farmer and Gardener.

From the Albany Cultivator.

INDIAN CORN.

All, or nearly all, the accounts we have published of great products of Indian corn, agree in two particulars, viz: in not using the plough in the after culture, and in not earthing, or but very slightly, the hills. These results go to demonstrate, that the *entire* roots are essential to the vigor of the crop; and that roots, to enable them to perform their functions as nature designed, must be near the surface. If the roots are severed with the plough, in dressing the crop, the plants are deprived of a portion of their nourishment; and if they are buried deep by hilling, the plant is partially exhausted in throwing out a new set near the surface, where alone they can perform all their offices. There is another material advantage in this mode of cultivating the corn crop —it saves a vast deal of manual labor. See the communication of Mr. Tomlinson, in to-day's paper.

There is another question of interest to farmers, which relates to the mode of harvesting the crop, that is, whether it is best to top the stalks, cut the whole at the ground when the grain is glazed, or cut the whole when the grain has fully ripened. We have stated the experiments of Mr. Clark, of Northampton, one of the best practical farmers of our country, and of other gentlemen, showing, that the grain suffers a diminution of six or eight bushels to the acre, by topping the stalks; and there seems to be no counterbalancing benefit in the fodder, unless at the expense of carrying the stalks to the borders of the field, that they may be secured before the crop is gathered, and before they become blanched and half ruined. And it is no protection against early autumnal frosts, but rather exposes unripened grain to be more injured. Hence so far as regards these two modes, all who have made a comparison, seem to concur in the opinion, that stripping the corn of its tops and leaves, is a bad practice. William Carmichael, of Virginia, has given us in the Farmer's Register, his experiments in this matter, which go to corroborate the conclusion we have drawn. He took, promiscuously 100 ears from corn that had been topped, and 100 ears from that which had not been topped, growing side by side. The first weighed,

on the cob, 50 lbs.—shelled, 41 lbs., and measured 21 qts. 1 pt.

The other cob, 54 lbs.—shelled 46 lbs. and measured 26 qts.

Showing a difference of nearly one fifth in favor of the unstripped or untopped corn. The fact is, that topping not only prevents the further elaboration of the sap, which can only take place in the leaves, and which is necessary for the growth of the corn, but it deprives the grain of much that is already elaborated, and on its way to the grain. If a fruit tree is deprived of its leaves, before the fruit has attained its growth, or mature flavor, the fruit will no longer grow, nor will it attain high flavor, for its supply of elaborated food, or vegetable blood, is cut off by the loss of leaves. We have noticed this particularly in the plum.

Satisfactory experiments have not been made to determine, whether it is most advantageous to cut the crop when the grain is merely glazed, or to wait till it is perfectly ripe. This will depend upon the amount of loss, if any, in the grain by early harvesting,—the relative value of the grain and fodder, and the prospect of both being injured by early frosts—for neither are liable to suffer from frost after the crop has been cut and put into shocks. It is to be noticed, that in early cutting, the stalks are succulent, and abound in elaborated sap, on its decent from the leaves to the grain, and that this supply of food to the grain continues to flow probably for some days after the corn is in shock, and if so, the grain itself continues to improve, though we think it likely that the crop undergoes some trifling diminution. But if frost is likely to intervene before the complete maturity of the crop, there is no doubt but the corn will suffer less in shock than it will standing, while the fodder will be materially injured by frost. Admitting that there is a small loss in grain by early cutting, though it is undoubtedly less than when it is topped, the difference in the value of the fodder, under the two modes of management, is vastly in favor of early harvesting. We do not pretend to calculate to a nicety, the difference in nutritious properties, of corn stalks cut in a succulent state, early in September, well cured and well housed, and those left standing till October or November in the field, but we should think it fifty per cent. Well cured corn stalks afford an excellent winter food for neat cattle; and when fodder, is likely to be in demand, they may be made to contribute largely to the profits of the farm. Several of our acquaintances have kept their neat stock almost entirely upon this fodder during the past winter, and we have done the like, having first cut ours in a cutting machine; and so far as we can learn, the cattle kept upon them are in excellent condition.

The preceding considerations justify us in recommending, that in the management of the Indian corn crop, the following rules be observed, at least partially, so far as to test their correctness:

1. That the corn harrow and cultivator be substituted for the plough in the culture of the crop.

2. That the plants be not hilled, or but slightly, so—this not to prevent the soil being often stirred and kept clean. And,

3. That in harvesting, the crop be cut at the ground as soon as the grain is glazed.

From the Veterinarian.

New Facts in Proof of the Advantage of Spaying Milch Cows.

By M. Regere, M. V., Bordeaux.

Several instances have been related in your journal of the good effect resulting from the spaying of milch cows. I would beg leave to add some cases which have come under my own observation. The cows were taken from the best dairies, but, for obvious reasons, I selected those that had met with some accident at the time of calving.

Case I.

A large cow, fifteen years old, had calved on the 24th of January, 1834, and had, a few days after parturition, given from three to four gallons of milk per day. On the 22d of April following, she yielded only two or two and a half gallons. I then operated upon her. The pain of the operation, and the restricted diet to which she was afterwards subjected, diminished the produce to half that quantity.

As soon as the consequent inflammation had disappeared, and the cow returned to her usual food, the flow of milk rapidly increased; and, in fifteen days after the operation, the wound having healed, she yielded daily from two to two and a half gallons, and that quantity has not since diminished. She has also taken on a disposition to fatten, and is in better condition than she ever was before. She has once shown a desire for the bull, but was not sent to him.

Case II.

A small cow, six years old, calved on the 26th March, 1834, and at that time yielded two gallons and a half of milk per day. On the 30th of April she gave two gallons, and she was then spayed. She suffered little from the operation; her milk did not diminish, and she yields the same quantity to the present day. She has not shown any longing for the bull.

Case III.

A little cow calved on the 12th of April, 1834. Some days afterwards she yielded two gallons of milk per day, and she was operated upon on the 13th of May. She seemed, for a considerable time afterwards, to be in a poor state of health; her skin became yellow; the hair fell off in patches, and particularly about her fore quarters. She moaned sadly from time to time, and her appetite considerably diminished. The quantity of milk remained the same.

On June 20th she seemed to be really ill, and yielded, during seven days, little more than a gallon of milk per day. The quantity gradually lessened after that period, and continued to decrease until the end of July, when she was evidently dropsical. She was sometimes better and sometimes worse, until the 4th September, when she died.

Two pounds of a bloody serosity were found in the thorax. The lungs contained numerous tubercles; some hard, and even stony, and some soft, and others filled with purulent matter.

On opening the belly it contained, at least seven gallons of a similar fluid. The fourth stomach and some of the intestines were softened and black, and the food contained in the first stomach was fetid. The liver, enlarged and yellow, was softened, and it also contained many tubercles hard or soft.

The womb was unaffected, except the extremities of the two cornua, which were of a yellow color, and hard. Few traces of the operation of spaying remained, unless in the sublumbar region in which a spot of a blackish color was seen where each ovary had existed. A white tenacious tissue had united the incision made through the abdominal muscles; and caused the parietes of the abdomen to adhere strongly to the skin.

This examination after death, proved that the cow was not lost from any morbid consequence of spaying, but from ascites, produced by the lesions stated, and which had existed before the operation.

Cases IV and V.

Two cows were operated upon in the month of May of the same year. One eight years old, and giving two gallons of milk per day, and that had calved on the 10th of April, was spayed on the 8th of May. She suffered from the operation, and did not give more than two or three quarts per day; but she soon recovered, and when the wound was healed, yielded her usual quantity, and which she continues to do unto the present period.

The other aged ten years, and that had calved on the 15th of April, and gave a month afterwards, nine quarts of milk per day, was spayed on the 15th of May. In four days after the operation she gave again her usual quantity of milk; this increased to ten quarts, and she yields that unto the present day.

These cows showed a disposition for, and went to the bull several times after the operation; and, being incapable of conceiving, the œstrum (or heat) returns on them periodically. The first has been with the bull four times, and the other twice.

These five cows have continued to yield the same quantity of milk which they gave at the time at which they were spayed; and this, on a fair calculation of the usual gradual diminution of the secretion, is double the amount that would otherwise have been obtained in the whole period. We must not yet go farther than this, but if cows that have been spayed should continue to yield such an extra quantity of milk as long as they live, the operation will be valuable indeed.

From the Genesee Farmer.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

It always gives us pleasure to have the opinions of practical farmers on agricultural subjects, even when they differ from our own; for collisions of sentiment may elicit truths of great importance. In such cases, we are stimulated to examine the grounds of our conclusions, and sometimes to make experiments which when judiciously conducted, always enlarge the boundaries of knowledge. With this brief introduction, we exhibit to our readers, extracts from a letter just received, and which was written by a Pennsylvania farmer who attends to his own business.

TWO CROPS AT ONCE ON THE GROUND

"Three years ago, I was persuaded to plant potatoes between the rows of Indian Corn. The field had been well dressed with both lime and stable manure, and the ground well cultivated; yet the result was less than half a crop of either corn or potatoes; and my maxim has since been ONE CROP AT A TIME. It is all that we can reasonably look for; and so far as my knowledge has extended, every attempt at *double cropping* has ended in disappointment."

SPREADING STABLE MANURE.

"I cannot subscribe to the doctrine of hauling out stable manure, and leaving it in heaps until we are ready to plough it under. It will ferment. The sooner it is spread after being disturbed, the better; and from often repeated experiments, my best crops have uniformly been where the dung was spread as fast as it was hauled, tho' it lay exposed to both sun and rain for some days—in a few instances for several weeks before it was ploughed under. The same kind of manure which lay in heaps unspread till the day it was ploughed under, produced a very inferior crop. I have not been able to discover that manure when spread abroad ready for the plough, sustains any great loss from evaporation—or at least not so much as from fermentation while lying in heaps after it has been disturbed, for dung undergoes a fresh fermentation every time it is moved and then left in bulk. If it lies spread evenly over the surface however, its strength is carried into the soil by the rains."

The above suggestions appear reasonable; and whether the experience of others will accord with these results or not, we think his suggestions are worthy of careful examination. The experiments can be easily repeated; and we hope that farmers will not prejudge the case, but patiently examine for themselves. Well directed attention to matters, often deemed trivial, like the diligent hand, maketh rich.

CULTURE OF POTATOES.

"Farmers who raise potatoes extensively within ten or twelve miles of Philadelphia—that is to say from ten to fifteen acres each—find that two furrows between the rows, are better than three furrows between them; and that in the former way, more potatoes are yielded to the acre.—The sets are dropped a foot apart, and covered by the next furrow. The ground is plentifully manured with dung hauled from the city. After the crop is dug, another coat of manure is applied; and the ground sowed with wheat, or sometimes rye. They consider the latter crop to be equally profitable with wheat, and sometimes more so, as they sell both grain and straw, carrying dung from the city to keep up the fertility of the land."

We presume that those farmers who manure so highly, would be greatly surprised to learn that in some parts of this district, we grow excellent crops of potatoes without any stable manure.—A next neighbor of ours, had more than five hundred bushels to the acre in this way. Should inquiry be made, how the fertility of our lands can be sustained, we should answer by *liming:* Nature has done for us what farmers in less favored countries must do for themselves, or work to a great disadvantage; and we are persuaded that even in this quarter there is no extensive tract to which lime may not be profitably applied. In all our sandy soils it is greatly needed.

PROSPECT OF CROPS.

"Early sowed Rye is generally killed, having been smothered by the snow; but of late sowed, about four-fifths has escaped, and now looks very promising. Wheat crops look well, and the appearance of grass is very fine."

FATTENING HOGS.

"In the past season, three of my fatted hogs were kept several weeks longer than the others, and when slaughtered were found to have gained about three pounds a day at an expense of twelve cents worth of corn. The pork was worth eight cents a pound, which was double the value of the corn. It is clearly proved to us at least, that hogs may be profitably fattened on corn, their manure compensating for all the trouble of feeding them. * * * It is a poor business to kill hogs half fattened. Any thing that is worth doing at all, is worth doing well. Those half way measures are the bane of agricultural prosperity, and ruin many who have not moral courage enough to do their work thoroughly."

THOROUGH TILLAGE.

"Much manure may be saved by good tilling. Ground well tilled will not take half the manure for a crop as ground of the same quality prepared in the usual way. I know a farmer in Suffolk county who had always better crops of flax than his neighbors upon land not superior to theirs; and being asked the reason, he answered it was because *he always harrowed his ground three times over after it was harrowed enough.*

"As I have mentioned harrowing, I will make an observation which may be of use: The faster your harrow goes over the ground the better—a quick stroke against the clods, breaks them much easier than a slow motion; harrowing with horses is to be preferred to harrowing with oxen, because they move quicker. With a light harrow the horses may go on a trot, which will break the clods much finer than when they go on a walk. This I have seen done to good purpose."—*E. L'Hommedieu.*

The practice of the Suffolk county farmer reminds us of the Dutchman's advice, who was also famous for raising good flax: "You must harrow it, and harrow it, and harrow it, and then it is not half a quarter enough." There is more good sense in such practice than many farmers seem willing to believe; and who, when they have covered the seed, think they have done quite enough. From the same writer we add: "The best tilled lands, or those lands where the parts are made the finest, bear the drought much better than lands poorly tilled; and the best ploughed and hoed Indian corn, always bears the drought best."

Poaching Light Soils.

These remarks apply however, more particularly to heavy soils. Lord Kains recommended light sandy soils to be *poached* by the feet of cattle in wet weather, as this operation gave the ground a firmness which was found to be very beneficial to succeeding crops. The following case we consider an exemplification of this doctrine:

"Some lands are too open and loose; the parts are too far separated for much vegetation; this may be occasioned by continual manuring and pulverizing. On Connecticut River, I saw a farmer yarding his cattle early in the spring, in his onion garden, and asked him for what purpose they were put in: he answered, to tread the land, and the garden would not produce well after a number of years, unless it was trod; but the reason of it he did not know."—*E. L'Hommedieu.*

A Bed for Manure.

The following recommendation appears to be judicious; and the writer says he has seen it practiced to great advantage:

"In the spring plough up a piece of ground proportionally large to the number of cows and other cattle you intend to yard during the summer. Let it be long and narrow for the convenience of ploughing. This being fenced, yard your cattle in it for two or three weeks; then plough up the whole again; and continue this practice till the time of sowing wheat; then cart away all the dirt as deep as was ploughed, on your wheat field, and spread and harrow it in with the wheat. By this means you get ten times more profit than you can make by yarding your cattle in the cow-yard, or on unploughed ground. This ploughed ground, being made mellow, absorbs the stale and dung of the cattle."—*E. L'Hommedieu.*

From the Maine Farmer.

"WHAT FARMERS MAY BE."

Mr. Holmes:—Your interesting correspondent, "J. H. J." under the above title, in the last Farmer, lays down three distinct propositions, showing in substance that Farmers *may* be the most learned, and the most influential class of men in the world. Under each proposition he has adduced several very good reasons in support of them, and I can most cheerfully assent to all that he has said upon the subject. But while I am so ready to give in my adhesion to his doctrine, I am inclined to think he will find it not an easy task to induce any considerable portion of them to carry out in *practice*, what he has so correctly laid down in *theory*.

The occupation of a farmer certainly requires the "most vigorous exercise of the physical powers of the body," and if you cannot induce a man to adopt that system of labor, which shall render the exercise of these powers productive of the greatest amount of unlimited good, you can hardly expect to convince him, that he may become one of the most learned and influential men in the world.

If I may be permitted to advance an opinion I will say that, judging from daily observation, it would seem that many believe the exercise of mental and physical powers have no connection in the business of husbandry, that our fathers and grand-fathers *thought*, all that was necessary for mankind *to think* upon the subject, and that nothing remains for us to do but work, work, work, without even *thinking* that we have power *to think*.

Therefore if we would lay a "firm basis on which to build up their minds in wisdom and knowledge," we must first convince them that the course pursued by our fathers and grand-fathers in relation to husbandry, is by no means the best course.

Convince them that in general a small farm is better than a large one.

Convince them that a little, well tilled, is better than much half tilled.

Convince them that two loads of manure is better than one, and every load judiciously applied is worth a silver Dollar.

Convince them that three good cows are better than half a dozen poor ones, and so of all other stock.

Convince them that two blades of grass may

easily be made to grow, where only one grew before.

Convince them that experiment is the mother of improvement, and improvement the true source of wealth.

Convince them of these simple TRUTHS, and induce them to practice accordingly, and the work is done.

You will then bring *mind* and *body* to act in unison. You will elevate the husbandman to his natural sphere in the scale of existence. You will place him in the road to higher eminence. He will *think* for himself, he will be learned, he will be wise, he will be wealthy and influential.

CAROLUS.

May 7, 1836.

From the Albany Cultivator.

FROM A FATHER TO HIS SON.

METHOD IN BUSINESS.

Farm accounts demand your early attention. keep a daily journal, in which note down,—1, All your farm expenses, and all you receive for its products. This will enable you to determine your farm income. 2 Note down your family expenses. Subtract these, at the end of the year, from the income of the farm. The balance will be your annual nett profit. 3. Keep also an account of the expense bestowed on each crop, the contents of the ground being ascertained, and the lot numbered, and of its products and profits.—This account may be posted at the close of the year, and will instruct you what crops are best adapted to your soil, which are most profitable, what rotation is best, and enable you to vary your practice so as best to promote your interest and the general improvement of your farm. 4. Note down the cost, increase and sale of your farm stock, and its products in cheese, butter, wool, meat, &c. This will show you the relative profits of each. These two last items may be posted from your daily journal, if the fields and animals are sufficiently distinguished. And 5. Put down daily, the business and ordinary transactions of the farm, and any occurrences that may be deemed worth remembering, as matters of reference. All this will occupy you ten or fifteen minutes each evening, and when familiar, it will be found an agreeable task, and it will assist you very much in regulating your farm concerns.—The book which I use has three double columns for figures, in one of which, are carried out my farm expenses—in another my family expenses, and in the third, the moneys received for farm products. A few minutes, at the end of the year, suffices to ascertain their aggregate amounts.

Farm tools and implements should be substantially made, of good pattern, kept in order for use, and, when not in use, protected from the weather. A slight made implement is likely to break, and occasion a loss of time in getting it repaired. A bad pattern is always dearer in the end, whatever be its nominal price, than a good one. "*It will do well enough for the present,*" should never satisfy you. The loss in putting implements in order, at the moment they are wanted, often causes serious delay. Besides, they can be put in order at leisure times, or during stormy weather. Exposure to the weather soon impairs the value of the best tools. Every implement and tool should have a place assigned for it, where it should be deposited, when not in use. It is better to spend ten minutes to carry a tool to its place, than to spend sixty, as is often the case, in looking for it when it is out of its place. These rules preclude you from habitually lending your tools. There is nothing more vexing than to have to send through a neighborhood for one's tools, when we are in immediate want of them. A good farmer will seldom borrow—a bad one will seldom buy, as long as he can borrow. Of the tools not in common use on a farm, I commend to you particularly the hay or straw cutter. It will enable you to save one-quarter of your fodder. The cultivator will soon save its cost in the economy of labor it effects, in drilled or hoed crops, and in most cases, is a better implement in this culture than the plough. A revolving horse-rake will earn its cost in a season; and a roller is indispensable in good farming. The drill-barrow, the corn-sheller, and the potato-hook are also useful and economical upon most farms, and the threshing machine upon farms where grain is extensively cultivated.

Early rising.—The farmers business, more perhaps than any other, prospers by the habit of early rising. As his labors generally terminate with the day, there is sufficient time for rest. A farmer's family should be abroad, or up by five o'clock, at all seasons. The master should set the example. Practice will soon render the habit a desirable one.

ADVANTAGE OF TREES.

Cattle thrive much better in fields even but moderately sheltered with trees, than they do in an open exposed country. An Indian (Gauteri) has enumerated and illustrated the advantages in point of climate which tracts of country derive from woods and forests. "These," he says, "are arresting the progress of impetuous and dangerous winds; maintaining the temperature of the air; regulating the seasons; lessening intense cold; opposing the formation and increase of ice; moderating intense heats; producing abundance of water in the rivers; discharging the electricity of the atmosphere; opposing a barrier to washing away or undermining banks; preserving from inundation; preserving the soil on hills and mountains.

THE WHITE JESSAMINE.

We are told that before it arrived in France, the jessamine sojourned in Italy; a Duke of Tuscany was its first possessor. Tormented by envy, this Duke wished to enjoy alone so charming a possession, and forbade his gardener to take away a single stalk, a single flower. The gardener would have been faithful had he never known love, but he prepared a bouquet for the birth-day of his mistress, and to make it a little more imposing and precious, added a branch of jessamine. The young girl, to preserve the freshness of the flower, put it in the ground; the branch remained green all the year, and the following spring was covered with flowers; she profited by the instructions of her lover, and cultivated her jessamine, which multiplied itself under her tender care. She was poor, her lover not rich; a prudent mother refused to unite this poverty; but love had worked a miracle for them, and the girl profited by it; she sold her jessamines, and sold them so well, that she amassed a little treasure, with which she enriched her lover. The girls of Tuscany, to preserve the remembrance of the adventure, always wear a bouquet of jessamine on their marriage day; and they have a saying, that a girl, worthy to wear this bouquet, is rich enough to make the fortune of her husband.—*Letters from Brussels.*

DANGER OF IDLENESS.

No matter at what occupation—no matter how laborious, as long as the mind is employed—as long as attention is directed to proper objects of business—bad example and bad company will be avoided. Five or six years of a young man's time thus closely occupied, will confirm him in habits of industry; and his own resources of mind and body—his own industry and enterprize, will advance him honorably and prosperously in life. A rich father should always help a child when he proves his abilities to help himself and no sooner. We have no nobility or titled families nor aristocratic distinctions; yet how frequently do we find an indulgent rich father, who from humble life has raised himself in the world, indulging his son in extravagant and idle habits—giving him money to spend in gaiety and fashion—at the race-course, the hotel, and the billiard-room, under the delusion that he will never want, and that he must inherit an ample fortune. What is the result? Idleness begets vice, dissipation follows, and loss of health, of fortune and of character is the inevitable result. A rich man, instead of giving his son a few hundreds now and then for what are called his contingent expenses, and under the fallacious idea that he must make an appearance like a gentleman, should say to him.—'For every thousand dollars you earn by enterprise and industry, I will add a thousand safely invested for you, to be used at that advanced period of life when you know the value of money and are entitled to ease and comfort.'' The very facility which young men have of obtaining money leads them into extravagance; and when from design or accident their means are checked, they resort to crime to furnish them the sources of enjoyment.

Brandy and water, and cigars—a fast trotting horse—a pocket-book with bank notes, gaming, and late hours—are the rocks on which are shipwrecked many bright hopes and alluring prospects—the fond anticipations of good parents, and the realization of anxiously desired blessings.

Noah.

Pernicious Effects of Fashion.

Mother, may I go to the dancing school? Mary Gray is going, and so is Ann Doolittle—may I? Say, mother. Mother, am I to have a new cloak this winter? Lucy Ives has got one; and she wears her new frock to school. May I wear mine? Mother, why may I not play in the street in the evening? James Smith plays there?

Why is it that children employ such motives to induce their parents to grant their most frivolous as well as their most important requests? Why, but because they have been taught to go where others go—to think, speak and act a other children think, speak and act—and simply because others do thus and so? How often do we hear a mother pleading the example of others, as her chief inducement for choosing a particular course of conduct for her children! When we see children thus instructed, can we be surprised that improper modes of dress, extravagant notions of living, and irrational habits of thinking, are the consequence? In how many families, in this thoughtless manner is fashion set up as a household god, whose sway is despotic, the pain of whose displeasure is not to be borne! Should not a mother rather adopt for herself a standard of thinking and acting, according to truth and duty; and then encourage her children to think and act independently of the opinion and example of others? It cannot be denied that a desire for the approbation of others, is often an incentive to right actions, and a preventive of wrong ones, but a love of approbation opposed to truth or to independence of thought, is slavery of the most debasing kind. But let a man act according to truth and propriety, and from a regard to justice, and he gains at once the approbation even of the vilest of men.—*Mother's Magazine.*

Do not reckon any thing your own that can be given away.—*Pub. Syr.* All worldly possessions are of doubtful tenure, but virtue, philosophy and an enlightened mind, we may call our own.

A DAMPER.—A young city fop, in company with some belles of fashion, was riding into the country a *pleasuring*, when they saw a poor rustic looking lad at work by the road's side. Thinking it a fine opportunity to show his *wit* to the damsels, by sporting with the poor boy's ignorance, he thus accosted him:—"Can you tell me, Mr. Zebedee, how far it is to where I am going, and which is the most direct road?" Poor Zebby, not at all daunted, but with the most sober and composed countenance, replied: "If you are going to the gallows, it is but a short distance; if to the jail, it stands a few rods this side; but if only to poverty and disgrace, you are now in it, and cannot miss the way." Dandy dropped his head and drove on.

Industry and Economy will always lead to fortune—and if Integrity be added, to respectability. A man, whatever may be his situation in early life, who lays down a correct line of conduct, and perseveres therein with that patience, fortitude and talents with which he is endowed, will always be successful. An old whig of '76, who is now a staunch lover of his country and would regret to see the present generation forget the moral precepts of their fathers, often utters the following excellent sentiment:—*Do what you believe to be right, and trust to Providence for the issue.*

Policy is too often nothing more than a practised suppleness, which makes all truths bend to all interests, and sacrifices every engagement to every calculation. *Mad. de Stael.*

Whatever good work a man does with labor, the labor vanishes, but the good remains with him that wrought it; and whatever evil he do with pleasure, the pleasure flies, but the evil rests with the actor of it. *Feltham.*

Nothing flies so swift as calumny—nothing is so easily propagated—nothing is so readily received—nothing is more widely disseminated.—*Cicero.* Take care, then, that you do not originate, or give currency, to that which may do unjust and irreparable injury to your neighbor.

You do not value it greatly, because it came by accident.—*Hor.* The windfalls of fortune are less valued, and dissipated more profusely, than property which is the fruit of our own industrious operations.

An English paper gives an account of a tea party of sixty matrons, *mothers of eight hundred and sixty-nine children. Twelve* of the dames alone having given birth to two hundred and two of the number!! One of them was the mother of thirty-one children!!!

From the National Intelligencer.

GREAT FARMING OF A KENTUCKY LADY.

GENTLEMEN: Supposing that some of your readers might take a similar interest to that which I have felt in reading the following account of the extraordinary produce of a farm in Kentucky during the past year, I transmit it to you for publication. Mr. Jo. S. Bate, a farmer residing near Louisville, in that State, died in December, 1834, having made every preparation for the crop of the ensuing year. He left to his widow his farm, a part of his stock, and sixteen farm hands. And here is the result of Mrs. Bate's operations in the year 1835:

61 tons of hemp, at $200 per ton,	$12,200
375 tons of hay, at $10 per ton,	3,750
2000 barrels of corn, at $2 per barrel of 5 bushels,	4,000
22,000 lbs. of pork, at five cents per lb.	1,100
Wool $450, wheat $500, beef $160,	1,110
Oats $200, hemp seed, (150 bushels, at $1 50)	$225, 425
Apples and cider $300, marketing $200,	500
550 bushels of Irish potatoes, at 50 cents per bushel,	275
	$23,360

This account has been verified and forwarded to a member of Congress from Kentucky. Is there any other lady in the United States whose agricultural labors have been equally productive with those of Mrs. Bate? I am quite sure that she has surpassed those of any man in any part of the Union. A KENTUCKIAN.

☞We are happy to announce that the injury to the wheat crop in this section of the country, from the depredations of the Fly, though considerable, falls far short of what was expected a few weeks since, and that there is now reason to hope that a tolerable crop will be made.—*Jonesboro' Republican.*

RECIPE FOR A BAKED APPLE PUDDING.

A pint of fine apples quite thoroughly stewed,
And sugar one-fourth of a pound, well bedewed
With two gills of cream, or it will not much matter
Should you chance to prefer two ounces of butter:
Now you must have some spice from the east,
Nutmeg I think is considered the best,
And pray do remember you need take but one,
And grate it quite finely till all shall be done—
A spoonful of water distilled from the rose
United with lemon peel, soon will compose
A nice apple pudding, quite good to the taste,
Provided that you shall not bake it in haste.

THE TRANSFER.

Whence comes it that in Clara's face,
The lilly only has a place?
It is because the absent rose
Is gone to paint her husband's nose.

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